

BUENOS AIRES USEFUL INFO

RADIO TAXIS

Radio Taxi Premium

5238-0000

4374-6666

RadioTaxi Pídalo

4956-1200

4832-2222

CITY OF BUENOS AIRES EMERGENCY NUMBERS

100 Fire Fighters

101 / 911 Police

107 SAME - Medical Emergencies

TOURIST INFORMATION

0800-999-2838

AIRPORTS

Aeropuerto Internacional de Ezeiza http://www.aa2000.com.ar 35 km from the city of Buenos Aires How to get to Ezeiza: By taxi, OR Minibús Manuel Tienda León http://www.tiendaleon.com/home/ Terminal Madero - Av. Madero 1299 0810-5366 4314-3636	Aeroparque Jorge Newbery http://www.aa2000.com.ar/aeropuertos.aspx 2 km from downtown How to get to Aeroparque: By taxi
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Important sites near the Intercontinental Hotel

Buenos Aires Cabildo

Bolívar 65

The Buenos Aires Cabildo (Spanish: Cabildo de Buenos Aires) is the public building in Buenos Aires that was used as seat of the ayuntamiento during the colonial times and the government house of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. Today the building is used as a museum.

Casa Rosada

Balcarce 50

The Casa Rosada has served as the executive mansion and office of the President of Argentina since the 1860s. It is also known as the Government House or “Casa de Gobierno.” The building also has a museum of objects related to former presidents of Argentina. It has been declared a National Historic Monument. Casa Rosada is used for official government business. The president’s official residence, however, is the Quinta de Olivos, located in the northern suburb of Martinez.

The founder of Buenos Aires, Captain Juan de Garay first built a fort on the site in 1594. It was replaced by various government structures that became the presidential office building under President Bartolomé Mitre in the 1860s. It was President (and former Ambassador to the US) Domingo Sarmiento who ordered the exterior to be painted pink, reportedly in order to defuse political tensions by mixing the red and white colors of the country’s opposing political parties, the Federals and the Unitarians. The shade was originally achieved with the use of ox blood, for both decorative and practical reasons—the blood acted as a fixative for the whitewash to which it was added. In 1884, the building was joined to the adjacent central post office and renovated to form the current full version of the edifice. The presidential memorabilia museum was added in 1957 and incorporated the remains of the original fort in 1991. The entire site went through lengthy renovations that were delayed by the 2001 economic crisis. Argentina’s presidents have used the historic balcony at the Casa Rosada to address the country’s citizens during important occasions in the country’s history. President Macri did not break tradition and saluted the nation from the same balcony after his inauguration on December 10, 2015

Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral

Calle Rivadavia s/n

Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral is the seat of the Archdiocese of Buenos Aires. It was the church of Buenos Aires native Pope Francis during his tenure as Archbishop of Buenos Aires from 1998-2013 and is now presided over by Archbishop Mario Aurelio Poli. The cathedral's foundation dates back to the city's establishment in the 16th century. It stands on the historically and politically important Plaza de Mayo between the Casa Rosada and the Cabildo (which housed the Spanish colonial government).

In addition to the important role it plays in Argentine religious life, the cathedral also houses the mausoleum of Argentine hero and liberator General José de San Martín. San Martín led Argentina's nineteenth century war of independence against Spain and is considered a founding father of Argentina. Next to the national hero's remains stands a memorial to the unknown soldier of the war of independence. An honor guard of two grenadiers watches over the entrance to the mausoleum. To commemorate special occasions or visits by dignitaries, it is customary to lay a wreath at the base of San Martín's tomb. Former President Theodore Roosevelt did so during his 1913 visit to the Cathedral.

Plaza de Mayo

May Square is the main square in the Monserrat barrio of central Buenos Aires, Argentina. It is flanked by Hipólito Yrigoyen, Balcarce, Rivadavia and Bolívar streets. Since being the scene of the 25 May 1810 revolution that led to independence, the plaza has been a hub of political life in Argentina.

PLEASE FIND MORE INFORMATION ON OUR SPECIAL WEBSITE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT:

<https://goo.gl/lqVYMR>

Information Resource Center, U.S. Embassy in Argentina, Buenos Aires